THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1797. [N° 1816.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

FOR SALE, BY

THOMAS HANDY,

Loaf Sugar by the Quantity or
Single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality for retailing.
Newport, January 30, 1797.

To be Sold by

THOMAS COTTRELL,

At his Shop in Thames-Street,

A NEAT Assortment of DRY GOODS, and a Variety of China, Crockery, and Hard Ware.—Also—a few Boxes of 5 by 7, and 7 by 9, Window-Glass, Soap, Starch, Salt, &c.
Newport, January 30, 1797.

Garden Seeds,

Just imported from LONDON, and to be Sold at CHARLES LUNDAR's Shop, opposite Mr. George Gibbs's,

EARLY Turner, Green Marrowfat, and Dwarf Peas; Dwarf May, Early Yorkshire, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Cauliflower, Large Battersea, Green and Yellow Savoy, Large Red Cabbage; Battersea Cannis-Ball, and Cabbage Lettuce; Early Short-top, Salmon, and Scarlet Radish; Sweet Marjoram; Double Parsley; Double Peppergrass; Round Spinage; Beet Root; Orange Carrot; Large Parsnip; Scarlet Onion; Early Dutch Turnip; Celery; Large Cucumber; Early Dwarf Beans; Red Clover; White Ditto; Headd's, Burnet's, and Red top Grass.
Newport, January 31, 1797.

Judah and Levy

Have for Sale at their Manufactory on the Hill, opposite Mr. WILLIAM TILLY's Rope-Walk,

Mould and dipt Candles,

and Soft SOAP of an excellent Quality.

N. B. CASH, and the highest Price given for Dregs and try'd TALLOW.

MOSES JUDAH

Has also for Sale, at his House in Thames-Street, next Door to Mr. BENJAMIN CHURCH,

25 Barrels Richmond fine Flour,
40 Ditto Ship Stuff,
450 Bushels Swann's Coal,
150 Pieces Hair Ribbon——And,
40 Kegs prime Virginia manufactured Negro-Head Tobacco.
Newport January 30, 1797.

TO LET,

And to be entered upon the 25th of March next,

A FARM, lying in North Kingstown, about Three Miles W. S. W. from Bull's Mills, containing about 300 Acres.

Also an excellent Meadow LOT in Newport, containing about Four Acres, with a small Pond therein of Water, seldom or ever dry, adjoining to the North of Newtown, near Mr. Edward Perry's, Butcher.

OLIVER R. WARNER.
Newport, January 30, 1797.

THE Subscriber takes this Method to inform the Public, that he has removed his EVENING SCHOOL, to an elegant Chamber, Four Doors East of the Red-Market, between Turner, Esq'rs, and the Main Street,—Where he intends to teach Young Ladies and Gentlemen the Rules and Practice of VOCAL MUSIC.

Former Experience encourages him to hope, that a generous Public will again Honour him with their Commands.

JOSEPH DYRE.
Newport, January 30, 1797.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour,

By the Barrel, or smaller Quantity,
Rock and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
MOLASSES, of the first Quality, by Retail.

TO BE LET,

THAT elegant and neatly finished HOUSE, on the Point, formerly the Property of the late JOSEPH WANTON, Esq; with the Wharf, Store, Stables, &c.—For Terms apply to

CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND.
Newport, Sept. 12, 1796.

Extract from the Debates of the House of Representatives of the United States, in a Committee of the Whole, on the Subject of further Revenue:

MR. SWANWICK, observed that the funding system has hitherto proved, in the end, the ruin of almost every government which adopted it. Every generation had been willing to thrust upon the next the burden of its incumbrances. It was by far the best way to get rid of this debt as soon as possible. Many arguments might be advanced for, and as many against a direct tax; but in proportion to the number of objections which were to be surmounted, it was so much the more the interest of the government to get through the business. If we never let out we shall never get to the end of the race. It is therefore the duty of the House early and vigorously to surmount these obstacles. A time of war, is not surely a proper time for raising taxes, when every source has grown less productive. It is said that this country has no war to fear. The President thinks that there is danger of hostilities. One gentleman said that there was no hazard of a French war; another said that there was none of a British war. It was of importance, however, while we were now in peace, to take into consideration a land tax. If it shall be at present postponed, what will be the condition of the government, if a war should happen, while no revenue is provided. It may chance to overset the government. We shall, in case of war have enemies perhaps both external and external. It had been proposed that the land-tax should at first, only be small, and then be gradually augmented. All taxes had excited murmurs at first, but land taxes less than most others, unless where the most unjust circumstances occurred in the raising of them. Thus the French land tax pressed upon the nobility and clergy. Their states were exempted. This produced murmurs. In England, also, the assessment was most unequal. It was regulated by Domesday's book, a performance entirely out of date. Since that time, many lands formerly valuable had become perhaps less so; and many parts of the country at that time worth little or nothing, had risen in great value. There were causes for discontent, which did not exist in this country. The farmers have undoubtedly been enriched by commerce, since prices have been so extremely high. They will be better able to bear a burden now than hereafter, when the value of their produce shall fall. He was not peculiarly anxious to cast a burden upon the farmers. He believed they had too much virtue to refuse payment of their share of public burdens. When the plan of the ways and means came before the house, he would judge of it, and give his sentiments, as he thought that it merited. He observed that all taxes on consumption did operate unequally. For instance, a poor man with a large family, consumed more than a rich man who had none. As for commerce, it was clear that the impost had kept it down. As for smuggling, the price of goods in many stores, and at vendues in the city, shewed that the impost never had been paid. By indirect taxes, many persons, who are least able to bear them, have been burdened; such as widows with families, who subsist on the interest of their money. All persons having salaries, are materially hurt by it; witness the numerous applications made to the house for augmenting salaries.—One remark had been made, to which none of the gentlemen on the other side had made any answer. This was, how the present revenues were to fall. It was a mere momentary increase, arising from the fortuitous circumstances of the war. Any one who would take the trouble to look over the exports, of coffee, for example, would see, that most of the articles came from the West Indies, and that in time of peace they would be conveyed in neutral bottoms. What if the Adriana, the William Penn, or any of the principal ships that come to Philadelphia, were to be taken by the French; would not the loss of any one of them make a difference of some hundred thousands of dollars in the revenue? This shewed the risk of depending on the present revenue. It would be a very high premium indeed, that would be accepted for the insurance of the arrival of these vessels. The gentleman from South Carolina had declared, that he was not afraid of the revenue being diminished. But no increase, at least, could be expected, and a rise in price would infallibly diminish consumption. As for the window tax, it was in Britain one of the most odious of all taxes. It was one of the worst that could be thought of. There had been, within these few years, a strange revolution in opinions. There was likewise a proposal for a hearth tax, for a tax gatherer to make domiciliary visits, to come when he pleased, and range through every corner of your house. Some years ago, a man in America would not have been in safety, who had dared to propose such a tax. As for windows, we were to be taxed for the light of heaven. What a strange idea was this! It was said that there would be no difficulty in getting through with it. Mr. Swanwick looked upon it to be as difficult as the land tax. To go through the whole country, to oblige every farmer in Tennessee and Kentucky to write his bills on stampt paper, and to hinder him from writing a bill till he should have a stamp, would be found one of the hardest things imaginable. The window tax also would be grossly unequal. A man whose cabin had not above six windows, was to pay half as much as the rich man who had but twelve windows. In this way it was said, that four millions of dollars could be raised. A window, or stamp tax, might be collected perhaps in Philadelphia or New York, but in the inland country it would not do. Even here a window tax would be grossly unequal. As for a salt tax, it would be as bad as a land tax. The very sort of taxes, indeed, which the gentleman proposed, shewed the difficulties to which they were reduced for want of substitutes. This salt tax would be most unequal and oppressive. Would not a poor man eat as much salt as a rich man? Perhaps, indeed, more at times, from his eating a greater quantity of salt provisions. Was there no danger of smuggling, from the great augmentation proposed on this duty?—

Mr. Swanwick believed that there was. Much has been reported of the wealth which will flow into this country on the return of peace by emigrants from Europe. A Frenchman who heard of the Gabelle, would not be greatly encouraged to come to this country, by learning that there was a salt tax. It was not the way to encourage emigrants from Ireland to say that there was a hearth tax. Mr. Swanwick had been reflected on for saying that he wished a land tax to have been adopted sooner. He was convinced that it would have been better for the country. Mr. Swanwick observed, as one consequence of a land tax, that it would make government more careful of its money. The easier that we get, the more easily we shall spend, was the universal custom. He would appeal to gentlemen whether the three thousand dollars voted for the city of Washington, last year, would have been granted, if the money had been to be raised by a land tax. He believed not. Gentlemen would have considered longer about it. But when it was only called a loan, that was thought to be no great matter. It was a fine thing! It was time enough for some body else, twenty years hence to think of that? It was said that we could no longer borrow; that our credit was at an end, Mr. Swanwick was not sorry to hear of that.—It would make the farmer, and the public at large, think of the why and wherefore. Care will be taken of money when it is known that it must come directly out of our pockets. Mr. Swanwick had heard many fine stories during this session, of a national university, of relieving the sufferers at Savannah, and so on. But he had never heard whence the money was to come from that would answer these exigencies. He did not immediately represent farmers, but that did not hinder him from feeling for them. The merchant was in fact their agent. Only he was much worse off than they were. He had one ship taken by the Algerines, a second by the British, and so forth. But notwithstanding all his losses, the farmer's grain grows, and his mill goes round. By and by he can come to town, and make a very fine speech to the merchant about his easy life, and how well he can afford to pay taxes. If these depredations on commerce continue, if the ruin and desolation that threaten them shall proceed; the farmer would only be the last person devoured. Gentleman had said much about federalism. He believed that the best proof of attachment to government would be the coming forward to support it with money.

He said that this way would be a surer support of it than by complaining of insults from foreign ambassadors. He concluded in these words, "We shall never make "our government respected either in Paris or in London, "till we are able to say to them that our revenue like "our wealth lies in our farms."

Mr. POTTER said, he was against the resolution, because the tax would fall very unequally. Since the last census was taken, the situation of many of the states was very much altered as to population. In the state of Rhode Island, which was already oppressed by the direct taxes of the state, many of the inhabitants had removed into the state of New York, where they had less taxes to pay. The state of New York, and others, he said, had increased in population, and therefore a direct tax would operate very unequally on different states.

By the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, it appeared, that the state of Rhode-Island was to pay 38,000 dollars a year, which would operate as a tax of double the sum on their land holders, from the manner in which it would be collected, and from other property being exempted from supporting its share of it. It would therefore fall particularly heavy on that state, when compared with others.

It had been said by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Swanwick) in two long speeches on the subject, that a direct tax was the most certain and easy in collection; the first convinced him that he knew nothing of the oppression of a direct tax.—That gentleman was against having the system detailed, because it would be the means of raising objections to it; but after gentlemen had voted for the abstract principle, they must vote for the bill.

Mr. Potter believed sufficient revenue might be raised from indirect taxes. An additional tax had been proposed on salt and brown sugar. It was said these were articles consumed by the poorer classes; but if a man purchased salt or sugar, he was pleased with the purchase, and would pay double the tax in this way, that he would pay by a direct tax. Nay, he believed a man felt five dollars paid in a direct way, more than 15 or 20 paid indirectly.

If, he said, they were to try to raise by indirect means, on the plan recommended by the gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. Harper) a part of the sum wanted till next session, it would be seen whether that method would not be successful. If it was then found, that the revenues arising from thence were insufficient, there was not a person in the house who would enter into direct taxes with more readiness; but, until all indirect means were tried, he should be unwilling to go to direct taxes.

Valuable real Estate for Sale.

CONSISTING of Dwelling-Houses, Store-Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town.—For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printers.

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Newport, January 30, 1797.

To be Sold, by
THOMAS COTTRELL,
At his Shop in Thames-ſtreet,
A NEAT Aſſortment of DRY GOODS, and a Variety of China, Crockery, and Hard Ware.—Alſo—a few Boxes of 6 by 8, and 7 by 9, Window-Glaſs, Soap, Starch, Salt, &c.
Newport, January 30, 1797.

Garden Seeds,
Juſt imported from LONDON, and to be Sold at CHARLES DUNBAR's Shop, oppoſite Mr. George Gibbs's,
EARLY Turner, Green Marrowfat, and Dwarf Peas; Dwarf May, Early Yorkſhire, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Cauliflowers, Large Battertea, Green and Yellow Savoy, Large Red Cabbages; Selected Tennis-Ball, and Cabbage Lettuce; Early Short-top, Salmon, and Scarlet Radiſh; Sweet Marjoram; Double Parſley; Double Peppergrafs; Round Spinage; Scarlet Beet; Orange Carrot; Large Parſnip; Scarlet Onion; Early Dutch Turnip; Celery; Large Cucumber; Early Kidney Beans; Red Clover; White Ditto; Headle, Burden's, and Red top Graſs.
Newport, January 31, 1797.

Judah and Levy
Have for Sale at their Manufactory on the Hill, oppoſite Mr. WILLIAM TILLY's Rope-Walk,
Mould and dipt Candles,
And Soft SOAP of an excellent Quality.
N. B. CASH, and the higheſt Price, given for Tallow and try'd TALLOW.

MOSES JUDAH
Has alſo for Sale, at his Houſe in Thames-Street, next Door to Mr. BENJAMIN CHURCH,
25 Barrels Richmond fine Flour,
40 Ditto Ship Stuff,
450 Buſhels Swann's Coal,
150 Pieces Hair Ribbon——And,
40 Kegs prime Virginia manufactured Negro-Head Tobacco.
Newport January 30, 1797.

TO LET,
And to be entered upon the 25th of March next,
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Alſo an excellent Meadow LOT in Newport, containing about Four Acres, with a ſmall Pond therein of good Water, ſeldom or ever dry, adjoining to the North End of Newtown, near Mr. Edward Perry's, Butcher.
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Miſtick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail.

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Extract from the Debates of the Houſe of Repreſentatives of the United States, in a Committee of the Whole, on the Subject of future Revenue:

MR. SWANWICK, obſerved that the funding ſyſtem has hitherto proved, in the end, the ruin of almoſt every government which adopted. Every generation had been willing to thruſt upon the next the burden of its incumbrances. It was by far the beſt way to get rid of this debt as ſoon as poſſible. Many arguments might be advanced for, and as many againſt a direct tax; but in proportion to the number of difficulties which were to be ſurmounted, it was ſo much the more the intereſt of the government to get through the buſineſs. If we never ſet out, we ſhall never get to the end of the race. It is therefore the duty of the Houſe early and vigorouſly to ſurmount theſe obſtacles. A time of war, is not ſurely a proper time for raiſing taxes, when every ſource has grown leſs productive. It is ſaid that this country has no war to fear. The Preſident thinks that there is danger of hoſtilities. One gentleman ſaid that there was no hazard of a French war; another ſaid that there was none of a Britiſh war. It was of importance, however, while we were now in peace, to take into conſideration a land tax. If it ſhall be at preſent poſtponed, what will be the condition of the government, if a war ſhould happen, while no revenue is provided. It may chance to overſet the government. We ſhall, in caſe of war have enemies perhaps both internal and external. It had been propoſed that the land-tax ſhould at firſt, only be ſmall, and then be gradually augmented. All taxes had excited murmurs at firſt, but land taxes leſs than moſt others, unleſs where the moſt unequal circumſtances occurred in the raiſing of them. Thus the French land tax paſſed over the nobility and clergy. Their eſtates were exempted. This produced murmurs. In England, alſo, the aſſeſſment was moſt unequal. It was regulated by Domeſday's book, a performance entirely out of date. Since that time, many lands formerly valuable had become perhaps leſs ſo; and many parts of the country at that time worth little or nothing, had riſen in great value. Theſe were cauſes for diſcontent, which did not exiſt in this country. The farmers have undoubtedly been enriched by commerce, ſince prices have been ſo extremely high. They will be better able to bear a burden now than hereafter, when the value of their produce ſhall fall. He was not peculiarly anxious to caſt a burden upon the farmers. He believed they had too much virtue to refuſe payment of their ſhare of public burdens. When the plan of the ways and means came before the houſe, he would judge of it, and give his ſentiments, as he thought that it merited. He obſerved that all taxes on conſumption did operate unequally. For inſtance, a poor man with a large family, conſumed more than a rich man who had none. As for commerce, it was clear that the impoſt had kept it down. As for ſmuggling, the price of goods in many ſtores, and at vendues in the city, ſhewed that the impoſt never had been paid. By indirect taxes, many perſons, who are leaſt able to bear them, have been burdened; ſuch as widows with families, who ſubſiſt on the intereſt of their money. All perſons having ſalaries, are materially hurt by it; witneſs the numerous applications made to the houſe for augmenting ſalaries.—One remark had been made, to which none of the gentlemen on the other ſide had made any anſwer. This was, how the preſent revenues were to laſt. It was a mere momentary increaſe, ariſing from the fortuitous circumſtances of the war. Any one who would take the trouble to look over the exports, of coffee, for example, would ſee, that moſt of the articles came from the Weſt Indies, and that in time of peace they would be conveyed in neutral bottoms. What if the Adriana, the William Penn, or any of the principal ſhips that come to Philadelphia, were to be taken by the French; would not the loſs of any one of them make a difference of ſome hundred thouſands of dollars in the revenue? This ſhewed the riſk of depending on the preſent revenue. It would be a very high premium indeed, that would be accepted for the inſurance of the arrival of theſe veſſels. The gentleman from South Carolina had declared, that he was not afraid of the revenue being diminiſhed. But no increaſe, at leaſt, could be expected, and a riſe in price would infallibly diminiſh conſumption. As for the window tax, it was in Britain one of the moſt odious of all taxes. It was one of the worſt that could be thought of. There had been, within theſe few years, a ſtrange revolution in opinions. There was likewiſe a propoſal for a hearth tax, for a tax gatherer to make domiciliary viſits, to come when he pleaſed, and range through every corner of your houſe. Some years ago, a man in America would not have been in ſafety, who had dared to propoſe ſuch a tax. As for windows, we were to be taxed for the light of heaven. What a ſtrange idea was this! It was ſaid that there would be no difficulty in getting through with it. Mr. Swanwick looked upon it to be as difficult as the land tax. To go through the whole country, to oblige every farmer in Tenneſſee and Kentucky to write his bills on ſtampt paper, and to hinder him from writing a bill till he ſhould have a ſtamp, would be found one of the hardeſt things imaginable. The window tax alſo would be groſsly unequal. A man whoſe cabin had not above ten windows, was to pay half as much as the rich man who had but twelve windows. In this way it was ſaid, that four millions of dollars could be raiſed. A window, or ſtamp tax, might be collected perhaps in Philadelphia or New York, but in the inland country it would not do. Even here a window tax would be groſsly unequal. As for a ſalt tax, it would be as bad as a land tax. The very ſort of taxes, indeed, which the gentleman propoſed, ſhewed the difficulties to which they were reduced for want of ſubſtitutes. This ſalt tax would be moſt unequal and oppreſſive. Would not a poor man eat as much ſalt as a rich man? Perhaps, indeed, more at times, from his eating a greater quantity of ſalt proviſions. Was there no danger of ſmuggling, from the great augmentation propoſed on this duty?—

Mr. Swanwick believed that there was. Much has been reported of the wealth which will flow into this country on the return of peace by emigrants from Europe. A Frenchman who heard of the Gabelle, would not be greatly encouraged to come to this country, by learning that there was a ſalt tax. It was not the way to manufacture emigrants from Ireland to ſay that there was a hearth tax. Mr. Swanwick had been reflected on for ſaying that he wiſhed a land tax to have been adopted ſooner. He was convinced that it would have been better for the country. Mr. Swanwick obſerved, as one conſequence of a land tax, that it would make government more careful of its money. The eaſier that we get, the more eaſily we ſhall ſpend, was the univerſal cuſtom. He would appeal to gentlemen whether the three thouſand dollars voted for the city of Waſhington, laſt year, would have been granted, if the money had been to be raiſed by a land tax. He believed not. Gentlemen would have conſidered longer about it. But when it was only called a *loan*, that was thought to be no great matter. It was a fine thing! It was time enough for ſome body elſe, twenty years hence to think of that? It was ſaid that we could no longer borrow; that our credit was at an end, Mr. Swanwick was not ſorry to hear of that.—It would make the farmer, and the public at large, think of the why and wherefore. Care will be taken of money when it is known that it muſt come directly out of our pockets. Mr. Swanwick had heard many fine ſtories during this ſeſſion, of a national univerſity, of relieving the ſufferers at Savannah, and ſo on. But he had never heard whence the money was to come from that would anſwer theſe exigencies. He did not immediately repreſent farmers, but that did not hinder him from feeling for them. The merchant was in fact their agent. Only he was much worſe off than they were. He had one ſhip taken by the Algerines, a ſecond by the Britiſh, and ſo forth. But notwithſtanding all his loſſes, the farmer's grain grows, and his mill goes round. By and by he can come to town, and make a very fine ſpeech to the merchant about his eaſy life, and how well he can afford to pay taxes. If theſe depredations on commerce continue, if the ruin and deſolation that threaten them ſhall proceed; the farmer would only be the laſt perſon devoured. Gentleman had ſaid much about federaliſm. He believed that the beſt proof of attachment to government would be the coming forward to ſupport it with money.

He ſaid that this way would be a ſurer ſupport of it than by complaining of inſults from foreign ambaſſadors. He concluded in theſe words, "We ſhall never make "our government reſpected either in Paris or in London, "till we are able to ſay to them that our revenue like "our wealth lies in our farms."

Mr. POTTER ſaid, he was againſt the reſolution, becauſe the tax would fall very unequally. Since the laſt cenſus was taken, the ſituation of many of the ſtates was very much altered as to population. In the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, which was already oppreſſed by the direct taxes of the ſtate, many of the inhabitants had removed into the ſtate of New York, where they had leſs taxes to pay. The ſtate of New York and others, he ſaid, had increaſed in population, and therefore a direct tax would operate very unequally on different ſtates.

By the report of the Secretary of the Treaſury, it appeared, that the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland was to pay 28,000 dollars a year, which would operate as a tax of double the ſum on their land holders, from the manner in which it would be collected, and from other property being excuſed from ſupporting its ſhare of it. It would therefore fall particularly heavy on that ſtate, when compared with others.

It had been ſaid by the gentleman from Pennſylvania (Mr. Swanwick) in two long ſpeeches on the ſubject, that a direct tax was the moſt certain and eaſy in collection; the firſt convinced him that he knew nothing of the oppreſſion of a direct tax.—That gentleman was againſt having the ſyſtem detailed, becauſe it would be the means of raiſing objections to it; but after gentlemen had voted for the abſtract principle, they muſt vote for the bill.

Mr. Potter believed ſufficient revenue might be raiſed from indirect taxes. An additional tax had been propoſed on ſalt and brown ſugar. It was ſaid theſe were articles conſumed by the poorer claſſes; but if a man purchaſed ſalt or ſugar, he was pleaſed with the purchaſe, and would pay double the tax in this way, that he would pay by a direct tax. Nay, he believed a man felt five dollars paid in a direct way, more than 15 or 20 paid indirectly.

If, he ſaid, they were to try to raiſe by indirect means, on the plan recommended by the gentleman from South-Carolina (Mr. Harper) a part of the ſum wanted till next ſeſſion, it would be ſeen whether that method would not be ſucceſsful. If it was then found, that the revenues ariſing from thence were inſufficient, there was not a perſon in the houſe who would enter into direct taxes with more readineſs; but, until all indirect means were tried, he ſhould be unwilling to go to direct taxes.

Valuable real Eſtate for Sale.

CONſiſting of Dwelling-Houſes, Store-Houſes, a large Diſtillery, and Lots of Land, ſituated in this Town.—For Deſcription, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

COPENHAGEN, October 11.

FIVE British vessels from Arch Angel, laden with tar and linseed oil, were carried into Bergen by two Dutch frigates.

This morning arrived here the Russian fleet, consisting of twelve ships of the line and one frigate, from England.

HAGUE, October 18.

The severe storms on our coast have done great mischief last week, and caused many ship wrecks. The British fleet was thereby obliged to steer off, and thus had the fortunate consequence, that on the 15th, one of our rich East Indiamen, homeward bound, reached the Texel in safety, an event which had not occurred within the last fifteen months.

PARIS, October 2

A privateer from Rochelle, fitted out there by a blacksmith, and manned with 25 men, made a prize worth about two millions. Every person at Rochelle was rejoicing, because all the men were poor citizens, and have wives and children to support. By order of the Directory, all vessels coming from England must land at Dieppe and if the weather forces them to enter a different port, a guard is put on board until they can depart for Dieppe.

October 4

The government being convinced, that public credit rests on the prosperity of commerce, has requested the merchants in the principal sea ports and mercantile places, to point out the means of restoring the commerce of the republic and raising it to its former flourishing state. The merchants of Bourdeaux have expressly declared that a speedy restitution of the colonies was the only means of reviving commerce. This (they add) cannot be done unless the planters return to the colonies and on safe protection, and a system is introduced there far different from that which the agents of government have heretofore mentioned, and which terminate in nothing else but a total destruction. It is confidently affirmed, that the merchants of Nantes, Marseilles, Havre, and other capital places have made similar representations.

BARBADOS, December 7

Several vessels have arrived within the few last days from the Coast of Africa, where the French have again been playing their old Republican game of burning and destroying the British factories and ships. The Commanders of some of the vessels destroyed on the Coast are arrived here, and give the above disagreeable account.—How long they may continue their depredations cannot now be determined, as the attention of the British men of war on foreign stations, seem wholly occupied in collecting Spanish Dollars.

BASSETERRE (*St. Kitts*) November 25.

Capt. Potter, of the Experiment rugger, anchored in this road on Tuesday last, she has lately taken a number of prizes, among which is one of a curious nature. The one of that description was a sloop, laden with flour (as reported, from Guadaloupe to St. Barthol. mews) Capt. Potter on coming up with her sent his First Lieutenant on board, with directions to send the Captain with his papers on board the rugger, who on going on board, declared that the sloop belonged entirely to him, and that he was an American.—Capt. Potter ordered her for Portolo, when she arrived there, the Captain made oath as above recited; but the sloop having been detained, the prize master, with that curiosity which is natural to man where wealth is in question, happened to observe, to the casing of the cabin, a place that seemed to have been much used, and on examination found a sliding place, which on taking away, much to his joy, he found a parcel of French papers, which being taken on shore were delivered to his Majesty's Attorney General, who had the Captain brought before him, and observed that he had already made oath, that the property was his; he would wish to know if he had any money on board, to which the other declared he had not; when the Attorney General put a French letter into his hand, the contents of which was, that 35,000 l. sterling was packed in the barrels with flour. It was not until then that this trifler with oaths turned pale, and declared the whole to be French property.

CHARLESTON, January 12.

A gentlemen in this city has received a letter from the Havannah, which mentions, that a Spanish Sloop of War had arrived there in 26 days from Cadiz, which brought information that a Spanish fleet of thirty sail of the line, with a number of transports, joined with a French squadron, were ready for an expedition to the West-Indies. That 22,000 Spanish and French troops were to come out in this fleet; 16 000 Infantry, and 6 000 intended to act as Cavalry. It was supposed an attack upon Jamaica was intended.

January 16.

The ship Northern Liberties, commanded by Captain Geddes, is owned in and was bound to Philadelphia, from the Isle of France, put in here from necessity, not being able to make her port. Her cargo is very valuable, and consists of Cotton, Surrat, Pepper, Coffee, Indigo, White and Brown Sugars, and India Goods.

Capt. Geddes touched at St. Helena, on the 17th October, where he fell in with Admiral Elphinstone in the Monarch, a 74, accompanied by one frigate, on their return to England.

Capt. Geddes was treated not only with great politeness, but with kindness, by the English Admiral, who endorsed upon his papers an order to British cruizers, not to molest or retard his ship.

On the 12th Dec. Capt Geddes spoke the schooner Commerce, six days out from Rhode-Island, bound to Santa Croix.

We learn by Capt. Martin Benson, of the sloop Fame, who left the new colony of Sierra Leone, on the 30th October, that the inhabitants were healthy, and in a flourishing situation, a considerable number of coffee trees, with fruit of a superior quality, had been recently discovered in the heart of the settlement, and several thousand coffee plants which had been imported from the Southern States, were in the highest state of cultivation. The spirit of perseverance which prevails in the colony, appears to have baffled every effort to destroy it, and the benevolent proprietors are in a fair way of being amply compensated for their unbounded exertions in the cause of humanity.

The civil code of the Dutch, in the article respecting marriages, has much liberty. Natural children, if acknowledged by the father are also acknowledged by the law.

January 13.

A gentleman from Porto Rico, informs, that the American ship Mount Vernon, captured by the French privateer Flying Fish, Capt. Paris, had been condemned and sold there. The pences for the condemnation were paroens; but on beg principally obviated, judgment was finally given instructions sent to the commander of the privateer the French minister, directing him to make prize of the ship. Paris, Capt. of the privateer, had been appoed consul at Porto Rico, and sat in judgment upon his own cause.

A gentleman of affairs has received a letter from his friend in the Havanna, wch mentions that Mr. Thomas Muir, one of the gentlemen who were transported to Botany Bay by the Brit government, about three years ago, had arrived in that city a short time since.

The account he gave of himself was, that he eluded the vigilance of his keepers at Botany Bay, and got on board of a vessel which carried him to Nootka-Sound; there he went amongst the Indians, and, after travelling nearly the whole length of the west coast of America, he got to Panama; he there made himself known to the Governor, who sent him across the Isthmus of Darien to La Vera Cruz; from thence he was sent in a Spanish frigate to the Havanna, where he expected to get on board an American vessel and reach the United States, but unfortunately for him, a letter was sent by the Governor of La Vera Cruz to the Governor of the Havanna, in which he mentioned, that though he had shewn Mr. Muir every civility in his power, yet he thought that a man professing his principles would be dangerous in the Spanish dominions; therefore he recommended his being sent to Spain for the king to determine what should be done with him. After being a few days at the Havanna, he was committed to a prison on the north side of Cuba, called La Principa, where he is to remain until a proper conveyance offers to carry him to Spain. His confinement is not rigorous, and every indulgence is shewn to him that is not incompatible with his situation. The gentleman who writes the letter containing this account, conversed with Mr. Muir, who was much disappointed at not meeting an American agent there, as he had hoped through his intercession, to be released, and be permitted to sail for this continent.

WILMINGTON (N. C) Jan. 5.

On Monday last a special Court was held in this town, for the trial of three of the crew of the French privateer Bellona, charged with the murder of an American sailor, in a riot which took place here on the 8th ult. between the crew of the late privateer and some of our sailors.—The next day Judge Williams delivered a Charge to the Grand Jury, and a Bill was found yesterday, and the Court adjourned, to meet again this day—when they were acquitted by the Petit Jury.

BALTIMORE, January 19.

A letter received by a gentleman in this city, from Norfolk, makes mention of the arrival in that port of the Harmony, a French ship of 50 guns, from Cape-Francois; her business is not mentioned. The same account says, that Admiral Murray has despatched three frigates from Halifax, to cruise off our Capes, in order to intercept Commodore Barney's squadron, now lying at Norfolk, should he attempt to go out.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25.

Extract from the French Gazette of New-York, 23 Jan.

The brig Liberty arrived in 19 days from Port-de-Paix & Jean Rabel, has brought the important news that the Commissioners of the French Government at St. Domingo have published a proclamation outlawing General Rigaud; depriving Le Blanc and some others in office in the Southern part of the island of their places, and enjoining the whites to that quarter to go to St. Domingo or to the United States.

A morning paper informs that authentic advices have been received from Capt. O'Brien of the the United States brig Sophia, who was despatched last summer with money consigned by our government to the Dey of Algiers, informing that his vessel had been captured by a Tunisian corsair, and carried into one of the ports of that state—that representations had been made to the Dey of Algiers on the subject, who had sent to demand restitution of the money, and the head of the corsair who had committed the hostility.

BON MOT

A few days ago a sailor, passing down Second-street, nearly opposite the city tavern, where a number of gentlemen were standing, met an oysterman crying "very good oysters." Well cried Jack, if they be so very good, let us have half a dozen of them. The oysterman stopped his barrow and opened the oysters, which proved so agreeable to Jack's palate, notwithstanding the coolness of the day, that he ordered the oysterman to open him another half dozen. On swallowing these, he stepped off in great haste. The oysterman ran after him, hallowing to him to return and pay for the oysters; Jack turned short on his heel, with an air of indignation, and exclaimed, *damn your eyes have you not heard that I have stopped payment.*

From the Baltimore Telegraphe.

Messrs. Coryland, Dobbin & Co.

I have just been favoured with the enclosed letters, and send you a copy, (the originals are in the hands of Mr. James Calhoun) in order to make it known, that, however faithfully I may execute the orders of the government of France, whose ships I have the honor to command; yet my private interest has not the least weight in my conduct. Captain L'Eville has the same right and permission to take American vessels coming from a British port, as any other vessel of war, yet he confines himself to stopping and seizing only the enemies of his nation. Much has been said lately, in certain New-York and Philadelphia papers of insults, pirates, robberies, &c. —the whole of which I regard as the venom of a party in this country, who never dared to shew their faces in the glorious revolution of 1776 the greatest part of whom were actually fighting against America—burning their towns, poisoning their citizens in the prison of New-York, suffocating 11,000 seamen, on board the Jersey, and other prison ships, employing the savage Indians to scalp their wives and children, and burn their property—who afterwards, had the impudence to return to America, and to bring with them the hordes which we see daily in all public places—who have speculated and deprived the poor officers and soldiers of the only property which was in the power of government to give them. These men, or rather the true robbers and pirates, now wish to dictate and make laws to govern the freemen, who gave liberty and independence to America; they are truly beneath the notice of a Republican—I can only observe, that time will shortly prove, "that, like the drowning man, they are catching at straws."

Your's &c.

JOSHUA BARNEY.
Brigadier General in the service of France.

Baltimore, January 20.

Charleston, January 3, 1797.

James Calhoun, Esq;

Sir,

A French armed vessel, called the Vengeance, took from on board a vessel of our's coming from Jamaica, a hogshead of Jamaica rum, and gave the captain an order upon a Mr. ———, of your place, to pay the amount. (on account of Capt. Barney) to whom he likewise addressed the within letter upon that subject. You will particularly oblige us by receiving the same, and remitting it to us by any opportunity that may offer, &c.

(Signed) W. & E. CRAFFTS.

At Sea, 24th December, 1796.

Sir,

Having met the schooner Sally, bound to Charleston, Captain John Leach, who had on board several hogsheads of rum, and finding myself in want, I took, with the content of the Captain, one hogshead containing 109 gallons, which I pray you to pay for, at the price of the market, and place it to the account of Capt. Barney, my owner.

I have the honor to be
Your humble servant,
(Signed) L'EVILLE.

Mr. ———, Merchant, Baltimore.

January 27.

MELANCHOLY and DISTRESSING.

This morning about a quarter before six o'clock, Fire broke out in the lower part of the Dwelling House of Andrew Brown, Printer of this City. The usual spirited exertions of the Citizens prevented the Flames from extending to the adjoining Houses—and Mr. Brown's printing-office escaped uninjured.—Every humane bosom must be wrung with anguish at the recital of the shocking catastrophe, consequent on this event.—Mr. Brown, his apprentices, and some other domestics of the Family escaped with their Lives, by rushing thro' the flames, or jumping from the windows—Mr. Brown is very much burnt and is dangerously ill—A maid servant is also so burnt that it is thought she cannot recover—Two of the Apprentices were much bruised by their fall from the windows—Mrs. Brown and her three Children, a Son and two Daughters, fell Victims to the flames, and suffocation.

The Ship Criterion, Capt. Jones of this port, from Amsterdam, is safe arrived at Sandy Hook with 200 passengers.

NEW-YORK, January 20.

Arrived in this port last Saturday, the brig Isabella and Ann, Hampton, of Philadelphia, in 30 days from Aux-Cayes, Hispaniola. Captain Hampton left the port November 26.

About ten days previous to the sailing of Capt. Hampton arrived there a Mr. Paul Randal, of and from New-York, but last from Cape Francois, on his passage from the Cape he had been taken by a British frigate off Tiburoon, who put a prize master and crew on board, and ordered them to proceed to Kingston, Jamaica; when they got off the west end of Jamaica, being too secure in putting too much confidence in their prisoners, they grew careless; Mr. Randal with his Captain and one man rose and re-took the schooner from the British Lieutenant and five men.

He then offered the Lieutenant his boat (it being fine weather) to go on shore in Jamaica, but his men, either the fear of a frigate and British tyranny, or a wish for change chose rather to continue in the schooner, and refused to go with their officer. Mr. Randal therefore brought them all to Aux Cayes, where he obtained permission of General Rigaud to act as he thought proper with the prisoners. Mr. Church, the Lieutenant, was allowed to keep his side arms, and parole secured him by Mr. Randal, and lodgings provided for him at Mr. Sanderson's the American Interpreter. Mr. Church gave Mr. Randal and his Captain both much credit for the polite and good treatment he received from them, while their prisoner.

Mr. Randal sailed in a few days from Jacquimell, after finding a market at Aux Cayes, but imprudently continued two of those British sailors on board, probably forgeting that they were English, and that treachery belonged to the nation; they had in their power to convince him of his error, and on falling in with the Magician frigate, they in gratitude for his generous treatment to them and their officer, informed the Captain of the frigate, that Mr. Randal and his Captain had retook the Schooner. Mr. Randal and his Captain were then immediately put on board of the frigate, hand-cuffed and shackled.

January 27

At a large meeting of proprietors of the Connecticut Susquehannah Company, at Claverack on the 4th of January inst.—it was resolved to give every legal and constitutional aid to the claims of the company, founded on the chatter of Charles 2d and their purchase.

January 30.

Beaufort, in South Carolina, and the town of Tarborough North Carolina, are said to have shared the same fate with Savannah; and we are assured that late attempts have been made to reduce the remaining part of Charleston to ashes.

In speaking on the subject of the salary to be allowed to the Judge of Tenessee, in the House of Representatives Mr. Nicholas, said, that House sat at an expence of 20 dollars an hour! Ought not this consideration to lead Members to compress their ideas as much as possible since every *unnecessary* word is a waste of public money.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, (Vermont) January 13.

It is said, that a newly instituted Free Mason Lodge

COPENHAGEN, October 11.

FIVE British veſſels from Arch Angel, laden with tar and linſeed oil, were carried into Bergen by two Dutch frigates.

This morning arrived here the Ruſſian fleet, conſiſting of twelve ſhips of the line and one frigate, from England.

HAGUE, October 18.

The ſevere ſtorms on our coaſt have done great miſchief laſt week, and cauſed many ſhip wrecks. The Britiſh fleet was thereby obliged to ſteer off, and this had the fortunate conſequence, that on the 15th, one of our rich Eaſt Indiamen, homeward bound, reached the Texel in ſafety, an event which had not occurred within the laſt fifteen months.

PARIS, October 2

A privateer from Rochelle, fitted out there by a blackſmith, and manned with 25 men, made a prize worth about two millions. Every perſon at Rochelle was rejoicing, becauſe all the men were poor citizens, and have wives and children to ſupport. By order of the Directory, all veſſels coming from England muſt land at Dieppe and if the weather forces them to enter a different port, a guard is put on board until they can depart for Dieppe.

October 4

The government being convinced, that public credit reſts on the proſperity of commerce, has requeſted the merchants in the principal ſea ports and mercantile places, to point out the means of reſtoring the commerce of the republic and raiſing it to its former flouriſhing ſtate, The merchants of Bourdeaux have explicitly declared that a ſpeedy reſtitution of the colonies was the only means of reviving commerce. This (they add) cannot be done unleſs the planters return to the colonies under ſafe protection, and a ſyſtem is introduced there far different from that which the agents of government have heretofore mentioned, and which terminate in nothing elſe but a total deſtruction. It is confidently aſſerted, that the merchants of Nantes, Marſeilles, Havre, and other capital places have made ſimilar repreſentations.

BARBADOS, December 7.

Several veſſels have arrived within the few laſt days from the Coaſt of Africa, where the French have again been playing their old Republican game of burning and deſtroying the Britiſh factories and ſhips. The Commanders of ſome of the veſſels deſtroyed on the Coaſt are arrived here, and give the above diſagreeable account.—How long they may continue their depredations cannot now be determined, as the attention of the Britiſh men of war on foreign ſtations, ſeem wholly occupied in collecting Spaniſh Dollars.

BASSETERRE (*St. Kitts*) November 25.

Capt. Potter, of the Experiment lugger, anchored in this road on Tueſday laſt, ſhe has lately taken a number of prizes, among which is one of a curious nature. The one of that deſcription was a ſloop, laden with fleur (as reported, from Guadaloupe to St. Bartholomews) Capt. Potter on coming up with her ſent his Firſt Lieutenant on board, with directions to ſend the Captain with his papers on board the lugger, who on going on board, declared that the ſloop belonged entirely to him, and that ſhe was an American.—Capt. Potter ordered her for Tortola, when ſhe arrived there, the Captain made oath as above recited; but the ſloop having been detained, the prize maſter, with that curioſity which is natural to man where wealth is in queſtion, happened to obſerve, in the caſing of the cabin, a place that ſeemed to have been much uſed, and on examination found a ſliding place, which on taking away, much to his joy, he found a parcel of French papers, which being taken on ſhore were delivered to his Majeſty's Attorney General, who had the Captain brought before him, and obſerved that he had already made oath, that the property was his; he would wiſh to know if he had any money on board, to which the other declared he had not; when the Attorney General put a French letter into his hand, the contents of which was, that 35,000 l. ſterling was packed in the barrels with fleur. It was not until then that this trifler with oaths turned pale, and declared the whole to be French property.

CHARLESTON, January 12.

A gentlemen in this city has received a letter from the Havannah, which mentions, that a Spaniſh Sloop of War had arrived there in 26 days from Cadiz, which brought information that a Spaniſh fleet of thirty ſail of the line, with a number of tranſports, joined with a French ſquadron, were ready for an expedition to the Weſt-Indies. That 22,000 Spaniſh and French troops were to come out in this fleet; 16 000 Infantry, and 6000 intended to act as Cavalry. It was ſuppoſed an attack upon Jamaica was intended.

January 16.

The ſhip Northern Liberties, commanded by Captain Geddes, is owned in and was bound to Philadelphia, from the Iſle of France, put in here from neceſſity, not being able to make her port. Her cargo is very valuable, and conſiſts of Cotton, Surrat, Pepper, Coffee, Indigo, White and Brown Sugars, and India Goods.

Capt. Geddes touched at St. Helena, on the 17th October, where he fell in with Admiral Elphinſtone in the Monarch, a 74, accompanied by one frigate, on their return to England.

Capt. Geddes was treated not only with great politeneſs, but with kindneſs, by the Engliſh Admiral, who endorſed upon his papers an order to Britiſh cruiſers, not to moleſt or retard his ſhip.

On the 12th Dec. Capt. Geddes ſpoke the ſchooner Commerce, ſix days out from Rhode-Iſland, bound to Santa Croix.

We learn by Capt. Martin Benſon, of the ſloop Fame, who left the new colony of Siera Leone, on the 30th October, that the inhabitants were healthy, and in a flouriſhing ſituation, a conſiderable number of coffee trees, with fruit of a ſuperior quality, had been recently diſcovered in the heart of the ſettlement, and ſeveral thouſand coffee plants which had been imported from the ſouthern iſlands, were in the higheſt ſtate of cultivation. The ſpirit of perſeverance which prevails in the colony, appears to have baffled every effort to deſtroy it, and the benevolent proprietors are in a fair way of being amply compenſated for their unbounded exertions in the cauſe of humanity.

The civil code of the Batch, in the article reſpecting marriages, has much liberality, Natural children, if acknowledged by the fathare alſo acknowledged by the law.

January 13.

A gentleman from Porto Rico, informs, that the American ſhip Mount Vernon, captured by the French privateer Flying Fiſh, Capt. Paris, had been condemned and ſold there. The pieces for the condemnation were various; but on beg principally obviated, judgment was finally given inſtructions ſent to the commander of the privateer the French miniſter, directing him to make prize of the ſhip. Paris, Capt. of the privateer, had been appoint conſul at Porto Rico, and ſat in judgment upon his own cauſe.

A gentleman of this city has received a letter from his friend in the Havanna, which mentions that Mr. Thomas Muir, one of the gentlemen who were tranſported to Botany Bay by the Britiſh government, about three years ago, had arrived in that city a ſhort time ſince.

The account he gave of himſelf was, that he eluded the vigilance of his keepers at Botany Bay, and got on board of a veſſel which carried him to Nootka-Sound; there he went amongſt the Indians, and, after travelling nearly the whole length of the weſt coaſt of America, he got to Panama; he there made himſelf known to the Governor, who ſent him acroſs the Iſthmus of Darien to La Vera Cruz; from thence, he was ſent in a Spaniſh frigate to the Havanna, where he expected to get on board an American veſſel and reach the United States, but unfortunately for him, a letter was ſent by the Governor of La Vera Cruz to the Governor of the Havanna, in which he mentioned, that though he had ſhewn Mr. Muir every civility in his power, yet he thought that a man profeſſing his principles would be dangerous in the Spaniſh dominions; therefore he recommended his being ſent to Spain for the king to determine what ſhould be done with him. After being a few days at the Havanna, he was committed to a priſon on the north ſide of Cuba, called La Principa, where he is to remain until a proper conveyance offers to carry him to Spain. His confinement is not rigorous, and every indulgence is ſhewn to him that is not incompatible with his ſituation. The gentleman who writes the letter containing this account, converſed with Mr. Muir, who was much diſappointed at not meeting an American agent there, as he had hoped through his interceſſion, to be releaſed, and be permitted to ſail for this continent.

WILMINGTON (N. C.) Jan. 5.

On Monday laſt a ſpecial Court was held in this town, for the trial of three of the crew of the French privateer Bellona, charged with the murder of an American ſailor, in a riot which took place here on the 8th ult. between the crew of the ſaid privateer and ſome of our ſailors.—The next day Judge Williams delivered a Charge to the Grand Jury, and a Bill was found yeſterday, and the Court adjourned, to meet again this day—when they were acquitted by the Petit Jury.

BALTIMORE, January 19.

A letter received by a gentleman in this city, from Norfolk, makes mention of the arrival in that port of the Harmony, a French ſhip of 50 guns, from Cape-Francois; her buſineſs is not mentioned. The ſame account ſays, that Admiral Murray has deſpatched three frigates from Halifax, to cruiſe off our Capes, in order to intercept Commodore Barney's ſquadron, now lying at Norfolk, ſhould he attempt to go out.

PHILADELPHIA, January 25.

Extract from the French Gazette of New-York, 23d Jan.

The brig Liberty arrived in 19 days from Port-de-Paix & Jean Rabel, has brought the important news that the Commiſſioners of the French Government at St. Domingo have publiſhed a proclamation outlawing General Rigaud; depriving Leblanc and ſome others in office in the Southern part of the iſland of their places, and enjoining the whites in that quarter to go to St. Domingo or to the United States.

A morning paper informs that authentic advices have been received from Capt. O'Brien of the the United States brig Sophia, who was deſpatched laſt ſummer with money conſigned by our government to the Dey of Algiers, informing that his veſſel had been captured by a Tuniſian corſair, and carried into one of the ports of that ſtate—that repreſentations had been made to the Dey of Algiers on the ſubject, who had ſent to demand reſtitution of the money, and the head of the corſair who had committed the hoſtility.

BON MOT

A few days ago a ſailor, paſſing down Second-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the city tavern, where a number of gentlemen were ſtanding, met an oyſterman crying "very good oyſters." Well cried Jack, if they be ſo very good, let us have half a dozen of them. The oyſterman ſtopped his barrow and opened the oyſters, which proved ſo agreeable to Jack's palate, notwithſtanding the coolneſs of the day, that he ordered the oyſterman to open him another half dozen. On ſwallowing theſe, he ſtepped off in great haſte. The oyſterman ran after him, hallowing to him to return and pay for the oyſters; Jack turned ſhort on his heel, with an air of importance, and exclaimed, *damn your eyes have you not heard that I have ſtopped payment.*

From the Baltimore Telegraphe.

Meſſrs. Clayland, Dobbin & Co.

I have juſt been preſented with the incloſed letters, and ſend you a copy, (the originals are in the hands of Mr. James Calhoun) in order to make it known, that, however faithfully I may execute the orders of the government of France, whoſe ſhips I have the honor to command; yet my private intereſt has not the leaſt weight in my conduct. Captain L'Eville has the ſame right and permiſſion to take American veſſels coming from a Britiſh port, as any other veſſel of war, yet he confines himſelf to ſtopping and ſeizing only the enemies of his nation. Much has been ſaid lately, in certain New-York and Philadelphia papers of inſults, piracies, robberies, &c. —the whole of which I regard as the venom of a party in this country, who never dared to ſhew their faces in the glorious revolution of 1776, the greateſt part of whom were actually fighting againſt America—burning their towns, poiſoning their citizens in the priſon of New-York, ſuffocating 11,000 ſeamen, on board the Jerſey, and other priſon ſhips, employing the ſavage Indians to ſcalp their wives and children, and burn their property—who afterwards, had the impudence to return to America; and to bring with them the hords which we ſee daily in all public places—who have ſpeculated and deprived the poor officers and ſoldiers of the only property which was in the power of government to give them. Theſe men, or rather the true robbers and pirates, now wiſh to dictate and make laws to govern the freemen, who gave liberty and independence to America; they are truly beneath the notice of a Republican—I can only obſerve, that time will ſhortly prove, "that, like the drowning man, they are catching at ſtraws."

Your's &c.

JOSHUA BARNEY.
Brigadier General in
the ſervice of France.

Baltimore, January 20.

Charleſton, January 3, 1797.

James Calhoun, Eſq;

Sir,

A French armed veſſel, called the Vengeance, took from on board a veſſel of our's coming from Jamaica, a hogſhead of Jamaica rum, and gave the captain an order upon a Mr. ———, of your place, to pay the amount. (on account of Capt. Barney) to whom he likewiſe addreſſed the within letter upon that ſubject. You will particularly oblige us by receiving the ſame, and remitting it to us by any opportunity that may offer, &c.

(Signed) W. & E. CRAFFTS.

At Sea, 12th December, 1796.

Sir,

Having met the ſchooner Sally, bound to Charleſton, Captain John Leich, who had on board ſeveral hogſheads of rum, and finding myſelf in want, I took, with the conſent of the Captain, one hogſhead containing 109 gallons, which I pray you to pay for, at the price of the market, and place it to the account of Capt. Barney, my owner.

I have the honor to be
Your humble ſervant,

(Signed) L'EVILLE.

Mr. ———, Merchant, Baltimore.

January 27.

MELANCHOLY and DISTRESSING.

This morning about a quarter before ſix o'clock, Fire broke out in the lower part of the Dwelling Houſe of Andrew Brown, Printer of this City. The uſual ſpirited exertions of the Citizens prevented the Flames from extending to the adjoining Houſes—and Mr. Brown's printing-office eſcaped uninjured.—Every humane boſom muſt be wrung with anguiſh at the recital of the ſhocking cataſtrophe, conſequent on this event.—Mr. Brown, his apprentices, and ſome other domeſtics of the Family eſcaped with their Lives, by ruſhing thro' the flames, or jumping from the windows—Mr. Brown is very much burnt and ſo dangerouſly ill—A maid ſervant is alſo ſo burnt that it is thought ſhe cannot recover—Two of the Apprentices were much bruiſed by their fall from the windows—Mrs. Brown and her three Children, a Son and two Daughters, fell Victims to the flames, and ſuffocation.

The Ship Criterion, Capt. Jones of this port, from Amſterdam, is ſafe arrived at Sandy Hook with 200 paſſengers.

NEW-YORK, January 20.

Arrived in this port laſt Saturday, the brig Iſabella and Ann, Hampton, of Philadelphia, in 50 days from Aux-Cayes, Hiſpaniola. Captain Hampton left the port November 26.

About ten days previous to the ſailing of Capt. Hampton arrived there a Mr. Paul Randal, of and from New-York, but laſt from Cape Francois, on his paſſage from the Cape he had been taken by a Britiſh frigate off Tiburoon, who put a prize maſter and crew on board, and ordered them to proceed to Kingſton, Jamaica; when they got off the weſt end of Jamaica, being too ſecure putting too much confidence in their priſoners, they grew careleſs; Mr. Randal with his Captain and one man roſe and re-ſtock the ſchooner from the Britiſh Lieutenant and five men.

He then offered the Lieutenant his boat (it being fine weather) to go on ſhore in Jamaica, but his men, either the fear of a frigate and Britiſh tyranny, or a wiſh for change choſe rather to continue in the ſchooner, and refuſed to go with their officer. Mr. Randal therefore brought them all to Aux Cayes, where he obtained permiſſion of General Rigaud to act as he thought proper with the priſoners. Mr. Church, the Lieutenant, was allowed to keep his ſide arms, and parole ſecured him by Mr. Randal, and lodgings provided for him at Mr. Sanderſon's the American Interpreter. Mr. Church gave Mr. Randal and his Captain both much credit for the polite and good treatment he received from them, while their priſoner.

Mr. Randal ſailed in a few days from Jacquimell, not finding a market at Aux Cayes, but imprudently continued two of thoſe Britiſh ſailors on board, probably forgeting that they were Engliſh, and that treachery belonged to the nation; they had in their power to convince him of his error, and on falling in with the Magician frigate, they in gratitude for his generous treatment to them and their officer, informed the Captain of the frigate, that Mr. Randal and his Captain had retook the Schooner. Mr. Randal and his Captain were then immediately put on board of the frigate, hand-cuffed and ſhackled.

January 27

At a large meeting of proprietors of the Connecticut Suſquehannah company, at Claverack on the 4th of January inſt.—it was reſolved to give every legal and conſtitutional aid to the claims of the company, founded on the charter of Charles 2d and their purchaſe.

January 30.

Beaufort, in South Carolina, and the town of Tarborough North Carolina, are ſaid to have ſhared the ſame fate with Savannah; and we are aſſured that late attempts have been made to reduce the remaining part of Charleſton to aſhes.

In ſpeaking on the ſubject of the ſalary to be allowed to the Judge of Teneſſee, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives Mr. Nicholas, ſaid, that Houſe ſat at an expence of 20 dollars an hour! Ought not this conſideration to lead Members to compreſs their ideas as much as poſſible ſince every *unneceſſary* word is a waſte of public money.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, (Vermont) January 13.

It is ſaid, that a newly inſtituted Free Maſon Lodge

vicinity confisted of nine bachelors and seventeen
d men.—At their festival, about twelve months
ards, it was discovered that eight bachelors of the
were married, and, with the seventeen married
en, had every one a son born within the year—the
rmaster had twins; and even the poor solitary bache-
is whispered, had to give bond to the *selectmen*, to
s town harmless from *some burthen* which might
them.

his be true, no wonder that the women are so in-
ive to know their great secrets.

BOSTON, February 6.

From Philadelphia Jan. 21

The House has agreed to a resolution for raising
four million and a quarter of dollars, by stamps
lands, &c. and a bill is ordered to be brought in
s subject. I have no idea that it will pass, unless
shall be actual war—of which, however, I am not
pprehensive."

FRENCH DEPREDATIONS.

ters from Philadelphia mention, that Mr. Adet, in
tion of the report of his having issued the orders,
ch the French privateers capture American vessels,
d, that the Administration in the West-Indies had
his communication, which was merely the decree
Executive Directory, "for treating American
as they suffered the English to treat them."
e English, it is known, do not capture American
bound on fair, mercantile voyages; but the French
ors have chosen to take the example of the English
years ago, for the rule of their present conduct.

February 2

Late and important.

the English papers, received by Packet Boy Capt. Chard,
onaparte's official account of the following impor-
t will.

Monday arrived here the Ship Magnet, Capt. Choate,
days from Liverpool, the bearer of Portland, where
ed her letters. A gentleman on board informs,
that there had been a terrible and bloody battle
ween Buona, arte and a body of Austrians who
e collected for the relief of Mantua. The action lasted
days, from the 17th to the 25th of November, during
ch time, Buonaparte had not his clothes off. The
sult ended in a complete defeat of the Austrians, who
seventeen thousand killed, wounded and taken prison-
—80 pieces of cannon, and 17 stands of colours.—
teen general officers fell in battle—7 of them French.
onaparte, in his letters to the Executive Directory,
forms them, that he expected to be in possession of Man-
in 8 days.

PROVIDENCE, February 4.

Capt. Jonathan Aborn, in a Ship from Batavia for this
t was lately taken by a French Privateer, and carried
to Guadaloupe, from whence she was cut out by a British
gate, and carried to Tobago. Capt. James Munro, of
s Town, was coming home with Capt. Aborn. The
p and Cargo were estimated at 130 000 Dollars.

NEWPORT, February 7.

The House of Representatives have resolved to reduce
military Establishment of the United States, by dis-
anding the Dragoons. A Motion for reducing the four
giments of Infantry to two, introduced by Mr. Wil-
ms, did not succeed.—It is calculated that the Sav-
g, in the military Department, with a few other Items,
ll amount the present Year to about 400 000 Dollars.

The important subject of a land tax occasions great
bate in the house of representatives. On this subject
e reader will find an able exposition of the real state of
e question, as it regards policy, in the speeches of Mr.
oodwick. He evidently understands the merits of the
estion very well, so far as relates to commerce, and has
ped his reasoning, with that of the other advocates of a
nd tax may prevail. We believe that measure to be the
ly surest anchor of our political safety. No man, who
es not reside in a commercial town, and who has no
nnection with trade, can have an idea of the embarrass-
nts of the merchant. And this is a general thing,
ising from the general state of trade—a state that al-
ys take place at the close of a war.—To this may be
ded a series of unprecedented losses.
Indirect taxes are said to be paid by the consumer.—
his is only true when, the articles, on which duty is
d, are *in demand*, and when the merchant is *not distressed
for money*. In times like the present, the merchant pays
em and loses his profit besides. Indeed under the
ll regular state of trade, the people in commercial
wns pay an undue proportion of indirect taxes.
The necessity of having an established system of direct
xes, is well defended in Congress and cannot be an-
ered. Some members suppose there will be no deficien-
n of revenue hereafter. This we believe to be an egre-
ous miscalculation. Let us call to mind the enormous
portations of 1783 and 84, and the consequent univer-
bankruptcy and distress of 1785 and 86. The same
ne is now reacting—the enormous imports of late years
which have augmented the bonded revenue to vast-
, but the prelude to *most serious consequences*.
Besides the moral, industrious, and economical habits
our yeomanry will be infinitely benefited by a moder-
e tax. [*New York Herald*]

We understand (says a late Philadelphia paper) that
ingenious Mechanic (lately from England) is at this
e employed in making the Model of an Engine of a
ious construction, which, if it succeed, promises many
vantages to this country, by securing us from such de-
lations by Fire as many of our cities have lately been
icted with. It is expected to be finished and fair be-
e the Corporation of this City in a few days. It will
mple in its construction (consequently not liable to
out of order). It may be fixed in any Well, or in the
ce of any Pump, and may be simply used as a Pump;
yet, in case of fire, by fixing an Hose, or Pipe, to it,
water may be conveyed through any Window or
or, or thro' any Room or Passage, to the back part or
tops of buildings at an hundred yards distance; by
ch means, except in a very extraordinary case, a Fire
uld be extinguished at its commencement, and this
hout Buckets or the carrying of Water, as three or
people will be sufficient to work it.
s we are informed, this Engine will not be very ex-
ive, if it be found to answer, it may not only be in-
troduced into small towns, but also fixed instead of the com-
mon Pumps (all the purposes of which it is proposed to
answer) at plantations in the country. This engine, if ge-
nerally introduced throughout our cities, would, with very
little trouble, be a mean of keeping our streets cool and
free from dust, during the hot Summer months.—Indeed,
the invention seems pregnant with so many advantages,
that we hope the Inventor will meet with every encourage-
ment which his ingenuity and merit deserve.

The letters, papers, and documents accompanying the
Message of the President on Mr. Adet's reclamatory ar-
ticles, will make a volume of between four and five hun-
dred pages.

MARRIED]—At Friends' Meeting House in Phila-
delphia, Mr. JAMES ROBINSON, of South Kingstown,
to Miss MARY ATTMORE, of that City, Daughter of
Mr. Caleb Attmore, deceased.

—At Friends Meeting House, in New-Bedford, Mr.
DANIEL ANTHONY, of this Island, to Miss MARY
RUSSELL, Daughter of Mr. Joseph Russell, of that
Place.

—At Portsmouth, on this Island, by the Rev. Mr.
Eddy, Mr. SAMUEL COGGESHALL, to Miss NANCY
PECKHAM, Daughter of Mr. Job Peckham.

DIED]—At Marblehead, General GLOVER; a very
respectable Citizen, and whose Services in the Field, dur-
ing the Revolution, will long embalm his Memory.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, Feb 6.

ENTERED,	*from*
Schooner Zeviah, Eddy,	Turks Island
Brig Rebecca, Nye,	Malaga
Sloop Prosperity, Baldwin,	Essequibo
CLEARED,	*for*
Brig Maria, Bordick,	Surinam
—— Peggy, Leach,	Bourdeaux
Sloop Eliza, Hall,	Providence
—— William, Handy,	Norfolk
Schooner Juno, Clarke,	New York

THE Proprietors of the Susquehannah Purchase, who empowered Messieurs DORRANCE and WARD to transact the Business, respecting said Lands, for them, are desired to meet at the State-House, this Evening, at 6 o'Clock.

S KING, *One of the Proprietors.*
Newport, February 7. 1797.

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be Sold by J RICHARDSON,
At the Post Office,

CALVINISM IMPROVED;
OR,
THE GOSPEL ILLUSTRATED,
AS A SYSTEM
OF REAL GRACE,
ISSUING IN
THE SALVATION OF ALL MEN.

A Posthumous Work of the late Rev.
JOSEPH HUNTINGTON, D D.
Minister of the first Church in Coventry (Connecticut).

"Who will have all Men to be saved, and to come unto the Knowledge of the Truth.—For there is one God, and one Mediator between God and Man, the Man Christ Jesus, who gave himself a Ransom for all, to be testified in due Time." *Apostle* PAUL.

FOR SALE, BY
JOHN COGGESHALL,

TAR, Turpentine, Rosin, Spirits of Turpentine; Two Tons of Old Iron, fit for many Uses, without altering; Pork; Cyprus Shingles.

Newport, Feb. 6, 1797.

For SALE, by
PHEBE CHAMPLIN,

THE HOUSE that she at present occupies, in Pelham-street, with a Garden and a House-Lot adjoining, which runs back to the other Street, with a good Well of Water, and a convenient Stable, all in good Repair.

Newport, January 6, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

A Two-Story DWELLING-HOUSE, and about 16 Acres of good Meadow LAND, situated and lying at the North-East End of the compact Part of the Town of Newport:—For Particulars inquire of BENJAMIN GOULD, on the Premises.

Newport, February 6. 1797.

The Subscribers being by the Hon. Town Council of Newport appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of ELIZABETH WHITFIELD, late of Newport, Widow, deceased, represented insolvent, and SIX Months being allowed for that Purpose—the Creditors to said Estate are desired to exhibit their Claims to either of us, at our respective Dwellings, within the above Period.

JOSEPH TILLINGHAST,
SAMUEL VINSON.

Newport, February 6 1797

All Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate Payment to

JONATHAN EASTON, *Administrator.*
SARAH WHITFIELD, *Administratrix.*

FOR SALE,

A FARM, lying in the Town of Charlestown, containing about 300 Acres, with Two Dwelling-Houses and Two Barns, and other Buildings thereon.—Said Farm is well wooded and watered, and suitably proportioned for mowing, plowing, and pasturing, with Two Orchards thereon.—It lies on the Post-Road, about Half Way from Newport to New-London; is pleasantly situated, having the Sound in the Front, Two Salt Ponds, one at the East and one at the West.—Said Ponds affords a great Variety of Fish and excellent Gunning, in the Spring and Fall:—For other Particulars inquire on the Premises, of

LODOWICK STANTON.

Charlestown, Feb. 3, 1797.

WAS LOST, between Major Handy's Wharf, and the New Lane, supposed in the Back-Street, A Large, Black Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with Steel Clasps, having sundry Papers therein, of no Use but to the Owner.—Whoever has found the same, and will leave it with the Printer, shall be generously rewarded.

Newport, February 6, 1797.

THOSE Persons having any Demands against the Estate of GEORGE MAXSON, late of Hopkinton, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement, on or before the 20th of October next, otherwise they will be excluded; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to

MOSES BARBER, *Administrator.*

Hopkinton, February 1, 1797.

State of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.
Newport, Feb 4, 1779.

THE Creditors of SARAH SIMMONS, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Widow, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at East-Greenwich on the last Monday of February Instant, to shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of her Petition, now pending before the General Assembly, for the Benefit of the Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

H. SHERBURNE, *D. Sec'ry.*

FOR SALE, BY
George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the best Quality,
by the Hogshead.

Newport, October 17, 1796.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter-Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Cask,
Fresh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's No. 2.
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,
A small Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

November 22.

JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale, by
Gibbs & Channing,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
IRON, assorted,
Russia DUCK,
Raven's DUCK,
DIAPERS,
Brown and White SHEETING,
CORDAGE, ISINGLASS, &c.

TIN OVENS,
Of a new Construction, MADE and SOLD, by
Joseph Mumford,
Near the RED-MARKET,

Nearly opposite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church,

WHERE he carries on his Business, as usual, with Fidelity and Despatch——and will sell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*

The Convenience of these OVENS in roasting Meat—or Cookery of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail; Iron Ware of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins.

Likewise GLASS LAMPS.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

this vicinity confisted of nine bachelors and seventeen married men.—At their festival, about twelve months afterwards, it was discovered that eight bachelors of the party were married, and, with the seventeen married men, had every one a son born within the year—the eighth thereafter had twins; and even the poor solitary bachelor, it is whispered, had to give bond to the selectmen, to keep his town harmless from *some burthen* which might fall on them.

If this be true, no wonder that the women are so inquisitive to know their great secrets.

BOSTON, February 12.

From Philadelphia Jan. 21.

"The House has agreed to a resolution for raising about one million and a quarter of dollars, by a direct tax on lands, &c. and a bill is ordered to be brought in on that subject. I have no idea that it will pass, unless there shall be actual war—of which, however, I am not much apprehensive."

FRENCH DEPREDATIONS.

Letters from Philadelphia mention, that Mr. Adet, in explanation of the report of his having issued the orders, by which the French privateers capture American vessels, has said, that the Administration in the West-Indies had misunderstood his communication, which was merely the decree of the Executive Directory, "for treating American vessels as they suffered the English to treat them."

The English, it is known, do not capture American vessels bound on fair, mercantile voyages; but the French Directors have chosen to take the example of the English three years ago, for the rule of their present conduct.

February 2.

Late and important.

By the English papers, left at Portland by Capt. Choate, we have Buonaparte's official account of the following important fact.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Magnet, Capt. Choate, 47 days from Liverpool; she touched at Portland, where the captain left her letters. A gentleman who came passenger informs, that there had been a terrible and bloody battle in Italy, between Buonaparte and a body of Austrians who were destined for the relief of Mantua. The action lasted 8 days, from the 17th to the 25th of November, during which time, Buonaparte had not his clothes off. The conflict ended in a complete defeat of the Austrians, who left *seventeen thousand* killed, wounded and taken prisoners—85 pieces of cannon, and 17 stands of colours.—Fifteen general officers fell in battle—7 of them French. Buonaparte, in his letters to the Executive Directory, informs them, that he expected to be in possession of Mantua in 8 days.

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As we are informed, this Engine will not be very expensive, if it be found to answer, it may not only be introduced into small towns, but also fixed instead of common Pumps (all the purposes of which it is proposed to answer) at plantations in the country. This engine, if generally introduced throughout our cities, would, with very little trouble, be a mean of keeping our streets cool and free from dust, during the hot Summer months.—Indeed, the invention seems pregnant with so many advantages, that we hope the Inventor will meet with every encouragement which his ingenuity and merit deserve.

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District of Newport, Feb 6.

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Brig Robert, Nye, Malaga
Sloop Prosperity, Baldwin, Essequibo

CLEARED, *For*

Brig Maria, Burdick, Surinam
—— Peggy, Finch, Bourdeaux
Sloop Eliza, Hall, Providence
—— William, Handy, Norfolk
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WAS LOST, between Major Handy's Wharf, and the New Lane, supposed in the Back-street, A Large, Black Morocco POCKET-BOOK, with Steel Clasps, having sundry Papers therein, of no Use but to the Owner.——Whoever has found the same, and will leave it with the Printer, shall be generously rewarded.

Newport, February 6, 1797.

THOSE Persons having any Demands against the Estate of GEORGE MAXSON, late of Hopkinton, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement, on or before the 20th of October next, otherwise they will be excluded; and all those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to

MOSES BARBER, *Administrator.*

Hopkinton, February 1, 1797.

State of RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

Newport, Feb. 4, 1779.

THE Creditors of SARAH SIMMONS, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Widow, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at East-Greenwich on the last Monday of February Instant, to shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of her Petition, now pending before the General Assembly, for the Benefit of the Act passed in June, A. D. 1756, for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

H. SHERBURNE, *D. Secry.*

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
Russia DUCK,
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the best Quality,
by the Hogshead.

Newport, October 17, 1796.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter-Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Cask,
Fresh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's No. 2.
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A small Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

November 22.

JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale, by

Gibbs & Channing,

CLEAN Russia HEMP,
IRON, assorted,
Russia DUCK,
Raven's DUCK,
DIAPERS,
Brown and White SHEETING,
CORDAGE, ISINGLASS, &c.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction, MADE and SOLD, by

Joseph Mumford,

Near the RED-MARKET,

Nearly opposite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church,

WHERE he carries on his Business, as usual, with Fidelity and Despatch——and will sell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union.*

The Convenience of these OVENS in roasting Meat—or Cookery of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail; Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins.

Likewise GLASS LAMPS.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

ODE TO THE SPIRIT OF ANIMATION.

[VIDE DARWIN'S ZOONOMIA, VOL. 1.]

Indited on a journey on Horseback last Winter, and travelling late at night.

O Thou! whose presence none can trace
Midst all the sons of ADAM's race,
Nor tell, or where, or when,
Or how thou sprang'st to life at first,
Or in what corner thou wast nurst—
Of this frail house of men;

Dear to my hand, my heart most dear,
SPIRIT OF ANIMATION! hear,
Not for our union end,
I own without thee I'm undone;
And where could'st thou for shelter run,
Should'st thou defert thy friend?

Leave thy Alderman defire
For drink and rest, for food and fire,
While I am cold and wet:
But patient still we reach yon inn;
I'll ply thee then with ale and gin,
And many a dish I'll get.

But mark, when fir'st, no prank like those
Wherein fevered Doctor DARWIN shows,
Who says, that when thou'rt full,
Thou'lt apt to play men many a trick,
Thou'lt stamp about, and kick, and kick,
Just like a mad town bull.

This house, remember, thou art in,
Is but of clay, and built but thin,
And soon is pull'd to pieces:
Then could thou rent this house in twain,
Perchance thou'lt not a heart so fain,
Nor one so longer leases.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewise—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

Just Received, by Capt PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM,

A small Supply of Garden Seeds, viz.

9 Sorts Peafe; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radish; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; Large double Pink, &c.

Newport, January 23, 1797.

Elizabeth Miller

Most respectfully informs her Friends and the Public in general, that she has lately received from Boston, an extensive Assortment of Articles in the GROCERY Line, among which are

MADEIRA, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, and St. Lucar, } WINES,
Jamaica Spirits, W. I. Rum,
French Brandy,
Holland Geneva,
Playing Cards, American and English,
Cloves,
Mace, and Cloves,
Hyson Tea, of an excellent Quality,
Souchong Ditto, very good,
Bohea Tea,
Coffee,
Nutmegs, fresh & good,
Powdered Sugar,
Muscovado Ditto,
Cafe,
Chocolate, Welch's No. 1 and 2,
Pepper—Pimento,
FRESH RAISINS, by the Quantity,
Ginger,
Florence Oil,
Lisbon Corks, by the Gross,

With many other Articles, unnecessary to mention.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

A few Hogsheads excellent 2d Proof St. Croix and Demerara RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask or smaller Quantity,
A few Barrels, first Quality, Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
A few Hogsheads, good Retailing MOLASSES, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Barrels excellent COFFEE, by the Barrel or Dozen,
BOHEA TEA, by the Chest or Dozen Pounds,
RICE, by the Tierce, or smaller Quantity,
FLOUR, by the Barrel,
HYSON TEA, by the Chest, or smaller Quantity.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Sundry Vessels now on the Stocks, calculated for BRIGS and SLOOPS, and which may be launched as soon as the Season will permit.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different Parts of this Town.

H E

Carries on the BAKING Business, as usual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longest Voyages, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

He gives the highest Price, in Cash, for Hogshead HOOPS.—Also, for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

TO be sold, on board the Brig GEORGE, at Capt. Peleg Clarke's Wharf, a Quantity of ONIONS.
Inquire of JOHN CAHOON.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW Supply of Kitchen Stoves—Franklin Stoves—Cabin, Open Stove, and Close Cast Stoves—also Cabouses, of various Kinds.

He has also for Sale,

Best Holland Gin, Brandy, West India and New-England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead, Sherry Wine by the Quarter Cask—Fresh Raisins, Flour, Sugar, German Steel &c. &c. as usual.

Cheap for Cash, or Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode Island.

Newport, December 26, 1796.

ROBERT LAWTON

Respectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Customers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the House lately improved by the Miss MUMFORDS, and next opposite the Store of Messieurs GIBBS and CHANNING, in Thames-street, and has just received, and has for Sale,

A prime and elegant Assortment of the most fashionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, by Wholesale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,

An elegant ASSORTMENT of Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.

Also very low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

FOR SALE,

THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Estate, late Job Card's, situate East on Thames-street, South on the Way from Thames-street to the Red Market, &c. For Conditions, enquire of

DANIEL W. BARKER.

Newport, January 2 1796.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH BURRILL, late of Newport, Tin Plate-Worker, deceased, by Note, Book Account, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate Payment to the Subscriber, as the said Notes and Accounts will otherwise be put in Suit, at the ensuing May Term.

JOSEPH BURRILL, *Executor.*

Newport, Jan. 23 1797.

COGGESHALL & BURDICK,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the above-said Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street,

Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and the General Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

ALSO,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of superfine and common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels, by

HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport Jan. 23, 1797

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt CALEB GARDNER's *Wharf,*

SHIP BREAD and Cabin Bread, of all Kinds, as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.—Also fine and common Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, January 16 1797.

THE Subscribers being by the Hon. Town Council, of South-Kingston, in the County of Washington, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of SILAS NILES, late of said Town, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed by said Council for that Purpose—will attend, on said Business at the House of Francis Hazard, of said South-Kingston, on the first Monday in each Month during said Term—All Persons having any Demands against said Estate are hereby notified to exhibit their Claims within the aforesaid Term, or they will be precluded by Law.

SYLVESTER ROBINSON,
JOSEPHUS PECKHAM.

All Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make Payment, to

FRANCIS HAZARD, Administrator.

South-Kingston, Jan. 10, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY

Christopr. Champlin

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.

Just imported in the Snow Elizabeth,
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

Thomas Howland

Most respectfully returns his Thanks to his old Customers in particular, and the Public in general, for Favours, and wishes to inform them, that he has removed from the Store he formerly occupied, which is now improved by Mr. JOHN BOURS, jun. to the House and Store at the Corner of the New Church Lane, formerly belonging to Mr. Gideon Sisson,

Where he has for SALE,

Just Received from New-York, per the last Vessels from Europe,

A large and Extensive Assortment of

English and India GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,

Which he is determined to sell, on as low Terms, as can be bought in this or the neighbouring States, Quality considered.

ALSO,

Superfine Flour,
Jamaica Spirits, } Per Hogshead,
West India Rum, } Barrel, or
New-England Rum, } Gallon,
French and Spanish Brandy,
Holland and Providence Geneva,
Teneriffe, Malaga, and Sherry Wines, per Quarter Cask,
Bohea, Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong-Teas, per Dozen or lb.
Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cassia, Ginger, &c. per Dozen or lb.
Starch, Soap, &c. per Dozen or lb.
India Sugars, per Bag or lb.
Muscovado Ditto, per Hogshead, Barrel, or lb.
Indigo, per Cask, Dozen, or lb.
Tar, per Barrel,
Salt, per Quantity or Bushel,
Crockery Ware, per Crate,
Lampblack, Tea and Bar Lead, per Cwt. or lb.

☞ Bees Wax, Bayberry-Wax, Try'd Tallow, Flax Seed, Tow Cloth, and Flannel, at the highest Cash Prices, received in Payment.

Those who are unacquainted with Goods, will be served upon as good Terms, as the very best Judges.

EBENEZER WOODWARD,

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

A FEW Pipes of good flavour'd Brandy—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; Barrels Porter; Sherry and Port Wine, per the Pipe; some excellent smoak'd Herring, Dry Bass, &c. a Quantity of St. Ubes Salt; Pine Timber, Joists, Shingles, and Clapboards, and the best of Virginia Sea-Coal, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop, in Thames Street,

Superfine and coarse Broadcloths, Coatings, Elastricks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Mohair, Worsted Hose, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few more Candles, Ship-Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames Street.

Likewise—A BRIG of 110 Tons—a SCHOONER of 65 Tons—a SLOOP of 60 Tons.

Newport, December 26, 1796.

Just Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back Street, and for Sale on reasonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALL,

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,

A few neat Table Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the newest Fashion.

Newport, Nov 28, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Estate, lying between the Estate of Mr. GEORGE GIBBS, and the Estate improved by Mr. JOHN HOWEN:—Consisting of Two Dwelling Houses, Store, Wharf, Yard, Garden, and a good Well of Water, &c. &c.—For Particulars apply to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq; or the Subscriber, in South-Kingston. THO. C. HAZARD.

Newport, August 22, 1796.

ODE TO THE SPIRIT OF ANIMATION.

[VIDE DARWIN's ZOONOMIA, VOL. 1.]

Indited on a journey on Horseback last Winter, and travelling late at night.

O Thou! whose presence none can trace
Midst all the sons of ADAM's race,
Nor tell, or where, or when,
Or how thou sprang'st to life at first,
Or in what corner thou wast nurst—
Of this frail house of men;

Dear to my hand, my heart most dear,
SPIRIT OF ANIMATION! hear,
Not let our union end,
I own without thee I'm undone;
And where could'st thou for shelter run,
Should'st thou desert thy friend?

I know thy Alderman desire
For drink and rest, for food and fire,
Whilst I am cold and wet:
But patience till we reach yon inn;
I'll ply thee then with ale and gin,
And many a dish I'll get.

But mark, when fill'd, no prank like these
Which learned Doctor DARWIN shows,
Who says, that when thou'rt full,
Thou'rt apt to play men many a trick,
And frisk about, and rose, and kick,
Just like a mad town bull.

This house, remember, thou art in,
Is but of clay, and built but thin,
And soon is pull'd to pieces:
Yet should thou rend this house in twain,
Perchance thou'lt not a better gain,
Nor one so longer leases.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUNLOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Assortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewise—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

Just Received, by Capt. PHILLIPS, *from* AMSTERDAM,

A small Supply of Garden Seeds, viz.

9 Sorts Pease; 4 Sorts Cabbage; 4 Sorts Radish; Cauliflower; Sweet Marjoram; Berlin Lettuce; White Onion; Thyme; Large double Pink, &c.

Newport, January 23, 1797.

Elizabeth Miller

Most respectfully informs her Friends and the Public in general, that she has lately received from Boston, an extensive Assortment of Articles in the GROCERY Line, among which are

MADEIRA, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, and St. Lucar, } WINES,
Jamaica Spirits, W. I. Rum,
French Brandy,
Holland's Geneva,
Playing Cards, American and English,
Capers,
Mace, and Cloves,
Hyson Tea, of an excellent Quality,
Souchong Ditto, very good,
Bohea Tea,
Cassia,
Nutmegs, fresh & good,
Powdered Sugar,
Muscovado Ditto,
Coffee,
Chocolate, Welch's No. 1 and 2.
Pepper—Pimento,
FRESH RAISINS, by the Quantity,
Ginger,
Florence Oil,
Lisbon Corks, by the Groce,

With many other Articles, unnecessary to mention.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

A few Hogsheads excellent 2d Proof St. Croix and Demerara RUM, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Quarter-Cask or smaller Quantity,
A few Barrels, first Quality, Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
A few Hogsheads, good Retailing MOLASSES, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
A few Barrels excellent COFFEE, by the Barrel or Dozen,
BOHEA TEA, by the Chest or Dozen Pounds,
RICE, by the Tierce, or smaller Quantity,
FLOUR, by the Barrel,
HYSON TEA, by the Chest, or smaller Quantity.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

Sundry Vessels now on the Stocks, calculated for BRIGS and SLOOPS, and which may be launched as soon as the Season will permit.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different Parts of this Town.

H E

Carries on the BAKING Business, as usual.—He has now on Hand, a Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, prepared for the longest Voyages, which he will sell as cheap as any imported, equally good.

He gives the highest Price, in Cash, for Hogshead HOOPS.—Also, for Old GOLD and SILVER.

Newport, January 30, 1797.

TO be sold, on board the Brig GEORGE, at Capt. Peleg Clarke's Wharf, a Quantity of ONIONS.
Inquire of JOHN CAHOON.

Ethan Clarke,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A NEW Supply of Kitchen Stoves—Franklin Stoves—Cabin, Open Stove, and Close Cast Stoves—also Cabouses, of various Kinds.

He has also for Sale,

Best Holland Gin, Brandy, West India and New-England Rum and Molasses by the Hogshead, Sherry Wine by the Quarter Cask—Fresh Raisins, Flour, Sugar, German Steel, &c. &c. as usual.

Cheap for Cash, or Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode Island.

Newport, December 26, 1796.

ROBERT LAWTON

Respectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Customers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the House lately improved by the Miss MUMFORDS, and nearly opposite the Store of Messrs. GIBBS and CHANNING, in Thames street, and has just received, and has for Sale,

A prime and elegant Assortment of the most fashionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, by Wholesale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,

An elegant ASSORTMENT of Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.

Also very low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c &c.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

FOR SALE,

THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Estate, late Job Carr's, situate East on Thames-street, South on the Way from Thames-street to the Red Market, &c. For Conditions, inquire of
DANIEL W. BARKER.

Newport, January 2, 1796.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH BURRILL, late of Newport, Tin Plate-Worker, deceased, by Note, Book Account, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate Payment to the Subscriber, as the said Notes and Accounts will otherwise be put in Suit, at the ensuing May Term.
JOSEPH BURRILL, *Executor.*

Newport, Jan 23, 1797.

COGGESHALL & BURDICK,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-street,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Assortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Also, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slipt and Sandals.

Likewise, a great Variety of small Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the aboveſaid Shop, on the shortest Notice.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

FOR SALE, BY

William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street, Between Mr. Townsend's Coffee-House, and the General-Treasurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP;

ALSO,

MOULD and dipt CANDLES,

Wholesale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of superfine and common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels, by
HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, Jan. 17, 1797.

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER's *Wharf,*

SHIP BREAD and Cabin Bread, of all Kinds, as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.—Also superfine and common Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, January 16 1797.

THE Subscribers being by the Hon. Town Council, of South-Kingston, in the County of Washington, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of SILAS NILES, late of said Town, deceased, represented insolvent, and Six Months being allowed by said Council for that Purpose—will attend, on said Business at the House of Francis Hazard, of said South-Kingston, on the first Monday in each Month during said Term—All Persons having any Demands against said Estate are hereby notified to exhibit their Claims within the aforesaid Term, or they will be precluded by Law.
SYLVESTER ROBINSON,
JOSEPHUS PECKHAM.

All Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make Payment, to
FRANCIS HAZARD, Administrator.

South-Kingston, Jan. 10, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY

Christop^r. Champlin

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Russia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.

Just imported in the Snow Elizabeth
And, MOLASSES by the Hogshead.

Thomas Howland

Most respectfully returns his Thanks to his old Customers in particular, and the Public in general, for Favours, and wishes to inform them, that he has moved from the Store he formerly occupied, which now improved by Mr. JOHN BOURS, jun. to the House and Store at the Corner of the New Church Lane, formerly belonging to Mr. Gideon Sisson,

Where he has for SALE,

Just Received from New-York, per the last Vessels from Europe,

A large and Extensive Assortment of

English and India GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,

Which he is determined to sell, on as low Terms, as can be bought in this or the neighbouring States, Quality considered.

ALSO,

Superfine Flour,
Jamaica Spirits, } Per Hogshead,
West India Rum, } Barrel, or
New-England Rum, } Gallon,
French and Spanish Brandy,
Holland and Providence Geneva,
Teneriffe, Malaga, and Sherry Wines, per Quarter Cask,
Bohea, Hyson, Hyson-Skin, and Souchong-Teas, per Dozen or lb.
Coffee, Chocolate, Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Cassia, Ginger, &c. per Dozen or lb.
Starch, Soap, &c. per Dozen or lb.
India Sugars, per Bag or lb.
Muscovado Ditto, per Hogshead, Barrel, or lb.
Indigo, per Cask, Dozen, or lb.
Tar, per Barrel,
Salt, per Quantity or Bushel,
Crockery Ware, per Crate,
Lampblack, Tea and Bar Lead, per Cwt. or lb.

☞ Bees Wax, Bayberry-Wax, Try'd Tallow, Flax Seed, Tow Cloth, and Flannel, at the highest Cash Prices, received in Payment.

Those who are unacquainted with Goods, will be served upon as good Terms, as the very best Judges.

EBENEZER WOODWARD

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long-Wharf,

A FEW Pipes of good flavoured Brandy—1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; Bale Porter; Sherry and Port Wine, per the Pipe; some excellent smoak'd Herring, Dry Bass, &c. a Quantity St. Ubes Salt; Pine Timber, Joists, Shingles, Clapboards, and the best of Virginia Sea-Coal, &c.

Also for Sale at his Shop, in Thames Street,

Superfine and coarse Broadcloths, Coatings, Elasticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Mens Worsted Hose, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few moulds Candles, Ship-Bread, &c.

Also—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleasantly situated on Thames Street.

Likewise—A BRIG of 110 Tons—a SCHOONER of 65 Tons—a SLOOP of 60 Tons.

Newport, December 26, 1796.

Just Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back Street, and for Sale on reasonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE

A Beautiful and very extensive Variety of the most fashionable and elegant Kind of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,

A few neat Table Services,
Water-Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roast Turkey,
Dishes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea Pots,
High and Low Candlesticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Those Ladies who will please to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themselves with almost any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occasion for, and of the newest Fashion.

Newport, Nov. 28, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Estate, lying between the Estate of Mr. GEORGE GIBBS, and the Estate improved by Mr. JOHN HADWEN:—Consisting of Two Dwelling Houses, Store, Wharf, Yard, Garden, and a good Well of Water, &c. &c.—For Particulars apply to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Esq; or the Subscriber, in South-Kingstown.
THO. C. HAZARD.

Newport, August 22, 1796.